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The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

Intelligence from Mobile states that Fort Gaines is in good condition, while Fort Morgan is entirely unfit for future use. The guns and machinery of the monitor Tecumseh are to be raised.

The gold market yesterday was decidedly weak. In New York, the price was as low as 180¼, but it rallied, and closed at 190.

Gen. Dana, commanding at Vicksburg, Miss., has commenced active operations in his Department. An expedition started out on the 20th, which will be heard from in a few days.

Postmaster General Blair will continue in office until his successor is qualified. It is said there is no doubt of Governor Dennison's acceptance.

The following officers belonging to Pennsylvania orgaizations have reported at Washington:—Capt. John S. Davis, 8th; Lieut. Henry Redding, 74th; Capt. E. Bremneiler, 5th Cavalry; Capt. B. C. Chambers, 22d Cavalry.

Maj. John Lockhart, late of the 72d Pennsylvania Regiment, (Fire Zouaves,) has been appointed route agent upon the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg and Altoona.

In Philadelphia on Monday, the United States Marshal sold 595 bales of cotton, at prices ranging from 98¾c. to $1 10¼, and some inferior at 30c.

The prize steamer Georgia has arrived at New Bedford, Mass., from New London, which port she put into on Thursday last, owing to her machinery having become disabled.

There are 3,000 men in New York city awaiting transportation to the armies.

Maj. Gen. Dix arrived at Sandusky Sunday evening, and was serenaded.

The subscriptions during the past two days to the 7-30 loan amount to $1,632,000, and to the 10-40 loan $374,000.

The Board of Aldermen, of New York, have authorized a celebration of Sheridan's victories.

The greatest excitement prevails in St. Louis relative to the invasion of that State by Sterling Price. General Rosecrans is making suitable preparations to repel the invaders.

Gen. Sheridan is still pursuing Early, picking up prisoners at every step. When last heard from he was at New Market. Early's army is said to have been reduced not less than one-third in the recent engagements with Sheridan, and it is totally demoralized.

The authorities of Toronto, C. W., have ordered the arrest of certain parties connected with the Lake Erie piracy.

Cry Havoc, &c.

"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." Let this be the motto of all who intend to unite in the deliberations of the Convention at Allegheny City on Thursday. Our enemy is weak, and he is venomous, but for that very reason we must take the field against him IN FORCE, resolved upon making sure work of him. Let no appeal to mercy avail. Mercy to our country is our first duty.

To-Morrow, and To-morrow!

As Thursday approaches, and with it the prospect of the immense assembling of the people of Western Pennsylvania in Mass Convention, the distracted Copperheads are heard at the street corners exclaiming in doleful tones: "To-morrow, and to-morrow," &c. No wonder they are sad. The Union forces are too heavy for them.

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues: be just, and fear not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's.

Let those who desire Peace—who wish to study war no more—act on the side of their country, exert their sympathy in behalf of the Union cause. Let no man who withholds his support from the Government in the time of its trial presume to think that his cries for peace can affect anything. If all such men will attend the Mass Convention at Allegheny City on Thursday, they will hear something as to whom they owe their allegiance—their Country, God and Truth.

"Hang out our banners on the outward walls,
The cry is still, *they come.*"

We have additional assurances from the country that the display on Thursday next of the friends of the Union cause, both male and female, young and old, will be one calculated to open the eyes of the few Copperheads who still crawl about in Western Pennsylvania. Gaily decorated wagons, richly caparisoned horses, besides the beauty and intelligence of the outside towns and villages, will constitute the processions to this city in all directions.

McClellanites Rioting in Cincinnati.

Copperhead Assault upon Union Citizens—Riot, Bloodshed and Murder.

On Saturday evening a grand Union demonstration took place in Cincinnati, which was attended by citizens of all the Wards in that city, and from the country towns adjacent. The Copperhead rowdies of the Fourth Ward in Cincinnati heaped blows, as well as the most wanton abuse, upon quiet people returning to their homes, and the latter did not resist until actually attacked. A number of persons were injured, and several of the Copperhead assailants were kill d. It is reported that a negro was stabbed because he was a negro. Inoffensive men were beaten. Women were insulted, and all by wretches who, in their drunken articulations, were continually shouting "Hurrah for McClellan, and God—damn Lincoln." If this is the way in which McClellan's supporters intend to carry on this campaign, it is very probable they will find hard fists as well as intellectual heads on the loyal side of the house. An Irish woman, named Mrs. Margaret Connolly, was killed, from balls entering her breast at one spot.

Terrible Disaster on Lake Erie.

Loss of the Brig Sultan—The Captain and Six Men Drowned—Only One Man Saved.

One of the most heart-rending disasters that has occurred for a long time, took place on Saturday afternoon on Lake Erie, about nine miles below Cleveland. The brig Sultan, owned by Thatcher, Burt & Co., of that city, and commanded by Capt. Nelson Webster, left that port for Buffalo, having on board two hundred tons of grindstones, some lumber and a few staves. The vessel was valued at $12,000 or $14,000, and was insured for $3,000. She sprung a leak and sank very quickly. The captain and six of his crew were drowned. Only one man escaped to tell the story. Owing to the high sea which was running at the time, it was impossible to put out to the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. Chase on the Stump.

EX-Secretary CHASE made his first speech of the campaign at the great demonstration in Cincinnati on Saturday. It was an eloquent defense of the Union, and an earnest appeal to the people never to give up this war for Union and Freedom until the last rebel has laid down his arms, and the last manacle has fallen from the last slave.

ARREST OF LAKE ERIE PIRATES.

TORONTO, September 26.

Warrrants have been issued by the authorities here for the arrest of several of the Lake Erie pirates who have been seen in this city since the raid. There is no truth in the reported arrests of seven or eight of the rebels concerned in the late piratical raid on Lake Erie, as stated by the *Bulletin* and *Courier* of this morning.

Sheridan's Victories in New York.

NEW YORK, September 26.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, today, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to make arrangements for a general illumination of our streets in celebration of our recent victories. Citizens generally are invited to join in the demonstration.

Treasure from California.

NEW YORK, September 26.

The steamer North Star from Aspinwall on the 17th, with $460,000 in specie, has arrived. Panama papers contain no news.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864. NO. 14.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Further From Fisher's Hill.

Lee's Instructions to Early.

Demoralization of the Rebel Army.

3,000 Prisoners in Three Days.

No Fears of a Flank Movement.

THE PURSUIT OF EARLY.

Captures by Torbett's Cavalry.

Breckinridge Gone to Southwest.

Hood Moving Towards Alabama.

Jeff. Davis Reported in Georgia.

BALTIMORE, September 26.

The *American's* correspondent with Sheridan sends some additional facts in regard to the battle of Fisher's Hill. Early had boasted to the citizens of the surrounding country that he would hold his position at Fisher's Hill against any force which the Yankee's could bring against him, and if Sheridan would only remain a few days in his front, he would stake his reputation upon capturing his whole command. Probably he expected reinforcements by way of Culpepper, moving down the Luray valley to get in Sheridan's rear, but Sheridan has spoiled his plans by capturing his stronghold at Fisher's Hill and again putting his army to flight. Where he will again make a stand with the remnant of his shattered, demoralized army, God only knows, for his men are in no condition to encounter our victorious troops, who elated with the brilliant success of the last four days, could whip more than double their number of the enemy. The degree of demoralization at which Early's command has arrived may be judged from the following facts. Amongst five hundred prisoners captured in Thursday's fight was a rebel Colonel, commanding a brigade. When brought in, he threw down his sword at the feet of the Provost Marshal, exclaiming, "The Confederacy is gone to h—l: the men won't fight any more; neither will I. Another incident worth recording was related by the citizens of Woodstock, who sympathize with the rebels, and who are perfectly loyal, as they have no interest in misstating facts. They state that a number of rebel soldiers passed through Woodstock on Thursday morning, and told some of their comrades, from whom they met, that they had better push on, as the Yankees had arrived opposite Fisher's Hill, and would soon make Early pull up stakes and get out. Penn, a dispatch captured on a Confederate staff officer, it appears that Early is instructed by Lee to halt in the Valley and fight hazards. How he expects to fill his instructions with his ragged and demoralized command, is more than I can see. Gen. Sheridan is still pursuing him and picking up prisoners at every step. Reinforcements are pended and the resolution read three times and passed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—10:30 A. M.

TO GEN. DIX: Dispatches from Sheridan up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, and dated six miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on a general engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had not the cavalry present to hold them. Gen. Torbett's cavalry had attacked Wickham's force at Luray and captured a number of prisoners.

Gen. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to Newmarket, and was eighty miles from Martinsburg. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with 1,100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons and limbers, intrenching tools, small arms and debris. No list of casualties has been received as yet. The small towns through the valley have a great many rebel wounded.

The Canal at Harper's Ferry of a train of four wounded, twenty guns, and eighty additional captured officers is reported. General Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel Department of the South-west.

Dispatches received this morning from Sherman's command, states that Hood appears to be moving towards the Alabama line. A strong force of rebel cavalry is reported to be operating to cut Sherman's communications, and had captured Athens, Alabama. Vigorous exertions have been made to overtake and destroy this force.

Jeff. Davis is reported to be at Macon. Reports have also been received from Maj. Gen. Canby that Gen. Sheridan had been strongly reinforced, and had taken the offensive.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated 10 o'clock last night, report no military operations.

The above comprises the substance of military information proper for publication received to present date by this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

From Cairo and below.

Rebel Force Near Fort Pillow.

Kirby Smith With 15,000 Men.

Citizens of Memphis Murdered.

CAIRO, September 26.

A refugee from near Fort Pillow, reports a rebel force from ten to fifteen thousand, said to be under Kirby Smith, encamped 40 miles from the fort. All males between 16 and 50 are being conscripted. It is understood the rebels were en route to Missouri.

The steamer Nashville is reported captured and burned by rebels yesterday, near Canton, Cumberland. Sixty hogsheads of tobacco arrived from Paducah for New York.

A refugee from Charleston, S. C., arrived from Memphis, having seen over 10,000 Union prisoners near Macon, Ga. The rebels were running a railroad to Panola, Miss., part of the way with horses. The cotton crop of the neighborhood of Vicksburg was being taken to that city to be ginned. There was great excitement at New Madrid when the steamer Mollie Able passed there. The rebels were reported from five to six miles back of the town. The steamer Lasalle, from St. Louis for Nashville, laden with Government stores, struck a snag 4 miles above Cape Girardeau yesterday. Boat and cargo is probably a total loss.

The steamer Hillman brings Memphis dates to the 24th. Dr. J. M. Osborne and Lieutenant E. Bentley were murdered on the 22d, by bushwhackers, just outside of the Memphis picket line.

Another Union Victory!

Sheridan Among the Shylocks.

Specie Financiers Weak-Kneed.

Panic in the Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Gold opened with symptoms of great weakness, the price being eight cents below the lowest figure of Saturday. At 10 a. m. the price was 192, and in less than half an hour it had touched 185, on the reported surrender of Mobile. It soon rallied, however, and sold at from 180½ to 189.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The city is again draped with the National colors, which are flying from every building of any importance. The demonstration is said to be to celebrate the fall in the price of gold, produced by the series of victories which have recently laureled the Union army.

A decline to-day of thirty-five per cent. in gold brought all trade to a stand-still, and a general panic in the market for most kinds of merchandize, particularly in dry goods.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Gold closed to-night at 180.

Arrival of 850 Union Prisoners.

Secretary Seward Gone to City Point.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 26.

The flag of truce steamer, City of New York, arrived this afternoon from Varnia, on James River, *en route* for Annapolis with eight hundred and fifty prisoners, just released from Southern prisons. Among them are the following officers:—Brig. Gen. W. J. Bartlett; Lieut. Barclay, 11th Pa.; Lieut. B. D. Heming, 3d Pa.; Capt. W. H. Wilkins, do.; Lieut. S. R. Sage, 144th O.; Lieut. W. J. Doughty, 5th Pa.; Lieuts. C. Hurlbut, 28th Ohio; M. Schintner, do.; Sa. White, 14th Ohio; J. Brenneman, 2d Pa.; E. G. Abel, 36th Wis.; M. C. Condry, 21 Ohio, and R. S. King.

Secretary Seward arrived at three o'clock this morning and left immediately for City Point. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury also arrived here this morning.

THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

Letter from Hon. Montgomery Blair.

WASHINGTON, September 26.

Montgomery Blair, in a letter to an afternoon paper, says:—"My office to resign was not made because the principles enunciated at Baltimore were objectionable to me; but on the contrary, it was made in good faith, with a view to allay animosities amongst the friends of those principles, and in order to secure their triumph." Mr. Blair will, by request of the President, continue in office until his successor is qualified. Nothing has yet been heard from Gov. Dennison, who is canvassing in Ohio at a point where there is no telegraphic connection. No doubt is entertained that he will accept the office.

FROM ATLANTA.

Movements of General Hood.

The City Becoming a Grand Army Depot.

The Georgia Peace Rumors.

LOUISAILLE, Sept. 26.

Sunday's *Journal* says; "By an arrival from the front, we learn that but little activity exists in the army concentrated around Chattanooga. A rumor was current on yesterday that Hood was maneuvering his command to cover the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, so as to present a hostile front in case Sherman attempted to march on Mobile. The rumor occasioned no excitement, and our lines remained as quiet as before."

It is believed that Gen. Wood will be assigned to the command of Atlanta. Our men are busy at work transforming the city into a grand military depot. Where houses stands in the way they are being torn down, and the material used for other purposes.

It is stated on what is deemed reliable authority that Governor Brown, of Georgia, has tendered peace propositions to Gen. Sherman. The General has appointed commissioners to go into the Confederate lines and confer with the State authorities of Georgia. Gov. Brown, it is rumored and believed, is sustained in his his policy by Alexand r H. Stephens, who is operating in the background. The Commissioners are said to be already in conference with the Governor, and the peace proposition will soon be forwarded to Washington for the President's approval. This is a very important movement, as Georgia, occupying the position she does, may be considered the Keystone State of the Southern Confederacy. We are assured that the story is true, and sincerely hope that the movement may be fraught with success. No civilians of any kind will be granted passes to Atlanta, not even members of the Sanitary Commission.

The Missouri Invasion.

Business Suspended in St. Louis.

Eloquent Appeal of Gen. Rosecrans.

Price and Shelby's Force 20,000.

Their Advance at Farmington.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.

On recommendation of Mayor Thomas and many leading citizens, General Rosecrans issued an order suspending all business not absolutely necessary, after 12 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing the citizens for local defense. Exempts are requested to join this organization.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an eloquent appeal to the citizens of Missouri to arm and arms to defend their homes and repel the invaders. State officers and soldiers now discharged are requested to report. Colonel Laibold, who has been requested to report to Colonel Laibold, who will combine them with his own troops, and form a brigade or regiments for the defence of the city. Mr. Morrill, Chief of the Provost Marshal's Bureau, has ordered the arming and mounting of every man of his command for active service. The Provost Marshal General has been directed to organize into companies all the employees in his Department that can bear arms. The entire militia of the State will probably be called into the field.

Pilot Knob has been evacuated and the troops fallen back to Mineral Point, where Gen. Ewing has 4,000 infantry. Gen. Smith's command, Price will be with Shelby. Their combined strength will be from ten to fifteen thousand, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Farmington, twenty miles northeast of Pilot Knob, yesterday. There is no information of the reported capture of Cape Girardeau. Active preparations for offensive and defensive movements continue.

FROM MOBILE.

Successful Gunboat Expedition.

The Tecumseh's Guns to be Raised.

Fort Gaines in Good Condition.

NEW ORLEAS, September 19.

From Mobile the main startling news of a gunboat expedition up Fish river. Saw mills, grist mills, ship yards and lumber were destroyed valued at $100,000. Returning down the river, he was fired on by the rebels fortified across the stream. At the same time a force appeared on the banks of the river and fired upon Cuyler's. The gunboat Gen. Bragg was strongly reinforced, and had taken the offensive.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated 10 o'clock last night, report no military operations.

The above comprises the substance of military information proper for publication received to present date by this department.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Highly Interesting.

The Invasion of Missouri.

General Rosecrans Prepared for It.

Early's Command Reduced One-Third

Peace With Georgia.

NEW YORK, September 25.

The *Commercial* has the following special from Washington: It has been known by the war authorities for some time that the rebels in the Trans-Mississippi were making preparations to invade Missouri with a formidable force. Preparations have consequently been going on. A. J. Smith's command, of 25,000 men, were recently sent up from Memphis to counteract this very movement of the enemy, and other troops have been quietly concentrated in the State. They are all to be under command of Gen. Rosecrans.

It is not believed here that Early will be able to reach Washington with any force sufficient to command. The reinforcements sent Sheridan from this vicinity have reached Strasburg. Many of the rebel wounded who hid away among the citizens of that village, have been handed over to our troops.

The War Department has received no confirmation or repetition of the Memphis concerning the capture of Mobile.

The *Post's* Washington special says: "The entire army will be paid off on the 1st of October." The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has put on trains through to Cumberland next Wednesday.

The *Express'* Washington special says: "Mr. Lincoln has refused to see Mr. Tracey, the Commissioner from the Union prisoners at Andersonville.

"Mr. Lincoln has before him propositions from Georgia for a peace, which he can have in ten days, if he will."

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: A gentleman just from Alabama reports there are in that city and vicinity 480,000 bales of cotton. It is said the military authorities are about to erect extensive fortifications at each end of gap of the Shenandoah Valley, to prevent further raids.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Money more active at 7 @ 7 per cent. Gold in fair request at 109@109¼. Gold excited and decidedly lower; opening at 192, declining to 188, advancing to 190, declining to 188, advancing to 191, declining to 187½, advancing to 189¼, declining to 193¾, and closing at 194½. Government Stocks lower.

BANK STATEMENT.—Loans 18,551,211; decrease 766,308; specie 20,065,180; decrease 120,135; circulation 41,471; decrease 2,246; deposits 144,654,935; decrease 1,726,826.

Stocks steady. Gold 193. U S 6s '81, coupons, 106¾; do 5-20s, coupons, 107½; do 6s, 1 p cent, 94¾; O & M Central 36; N Y Central 91½; Erie preferred 101; Fort Wayne 94; Erie 65½; Reading 117; Missouri 71½; Illinois Scrip 118; Pittsburgh 106; Northwestern 44½; do preferred 78½; Toledo 108; Rock Island 95¼; Prairie Du Chien 50; Fort Wayne 94¾; Cumberland 58¾@58¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 26.

Cotton dull and unsettled, and prices nominally lower. Flour—Market for State and Western Flour unsettled, and nominally 50@81 lower, $8 40@8 45 for extra State; $8 70@8 80 for superfine Western; $10 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $10 15@12 for trade brands, market closing irregular and unsettled. Whisky heavy and lower; State and Western at $1 70@1 78. Wheat dull and heavy, and 10@15c lower; prime Amber Iowa, $1 80; common Winter red Western at $1 90. Rye quiet. Barley dull and nominal. Corn heavy and lower at 85@87c for mixed Western. Oats lower at 88@89c, chiefly at inside price. Coffee rules very dull. Sugar very dull and prices entirely nominal. Molasses very quiet, and no sales to report. Petroleum dull and nominal. Wool dull. Pork opened decidedly lower and less active, but closed with rather more firmness; $36 37½@38 62½ for new Mess, cash; $38 50@38 70 do regular way, and $36 for Prime. Beef dull and heavy; small sales at irregular prices. Lard heavy and lower; sales at 18@20c. Butter decidedly lower and dull at 33@40c. Ohio Cheese lower; dull at 15@20c. for common to prime.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.

Flour very dull and nominal for superfine at $10 25@10 50; extras, $10 75@11 00, and $12 00@12 50 for extra family. No sales in corn or oats. Petroleum nominal. Whisky dull; held at $1 84@1 85. Cattle market dull; prices lower. Received 1,900 head beef cattle. Sales from 9 to 17c ₱ lb. Sheep, 4,000 head were sold at 6@8¾c ₱ lb, gross. Cows unchanged; 120 were sold at $25 ₱ head. Hogs, a sale of 2,000 head at $18@20 ₱ 100 lbs, net—the latter for good corn fed.

Late Southern News.

Farragut's Designs on Mobile.

Early's Defeat Explained.

Effects of Sheridan's Victories.

GLOOM PERVADING THE SOUTH.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 24th, says:—Heavy reinforcements to Grant's army are still coming in. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon road.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 20.

Martin's brigade tore up the track between Atlanta and Dalton.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Sept. 21.

One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready to-day. The oath of allegiance was offered at Atlanta and freely taken by many prisoners, and it was said by one entire Georgia regiment. There had been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and nothing is known of the whereabouts of our army.

Late Richmond papers contain the following:

GRIFFIN, 21st.—Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present. Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this side of Nashville from beyond.

BULL'S GAP, 22d.—Gen. Vaughn drove the enemy from Blue Springs this morning, capturing twelve prisoners. The enemy are strongly fortified at Bull's Gap.

Early's defeat at Winchester is explained by facts generally understood in this city, but which it is not expedient to publish to any greater publicity to; suffice it to say, they in no wise reflect upon the commander, officers or men. All that valor and skill could do was done in the late fight.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, pays a high eloqium to the soldierly qualities of the rebel General Rhodes and their loss in his death.

"No other casualities are mentioned, but our loss is reported very severe. The fall of Atlanta but a few days since, has cast a gloom over the community, and this reverse will very much increase it we fear. It should not be so. The fortunes of war are always uncertain, and reverses are, of course, to be expected. But the unbending of our people not to shake off their long faces and bring themselves to calmly and resolutely consider their situation. The enemy is away in fine spirits, and, though defeated to-day, to-morrow it will retrieve the loss, and laugh at the sad and gloomy people who, far from daring, are more apprehensive than those who gave it birth.

Desperate efforts on the part of the enemy are to be looked for. The desperation of affairs compels Lincoln to be stirring and striking. He can only save his election by success this fall; and as there is no chance for peace between him and McClellan, he will do not anything should be risked by us in a battle which cannot be decisive in its character. Partial success, like that of Sunday last, will elect Lincoln—we hope they will—but they lend very little to any final result. They serve the purpose of Lincoln—to defeat McClellan; but they contribute nothing towards our subjugation.

But these reverses show that our people must organize and make every effort that may be wanted, and more must be had. The long list of government details must be shortened; the Iron and Mining Bureau, the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department, &c., must be shorn. The contractors must be lessened; the exempts reviewed, and the army increased. But more than this, to defeat the enemy in front, to-day, this time, in Hood's army, including infantry and artillery, is about 22,000; and that it has been so for a formidable organization.

The Georgia militia, outside of the intrenchments, were worth nothing; were really a detriment to the army; and even while Early's lines were deserting by the score at every favorable opportunity; and when once on the retreat, the whole gang began to disband, and were running away as fast last night as possible for the veterans to check desertions, and in this emergency Gov. Brown issued an order withdrawing the militia from Hood's army. My informant assures me that it was not issued willingly; nor would it have been promulgated at all but for the fact that it became apparent that a fortnight would find them all at home, and the Governor, to cover up the disgrace of such wholesale desertions, and to prevent it from appearing to the North that the army had not sufficient cohesive power to hold it together, made the recall.

Governor Brown knew that if the whole body disbanded themselves, it would become known at the North, and that would injure the prospects of his political friends of the Chicago platform persuasion; and, therefore, he determined to take time by the forelock, and, officially withdrawing them, make it appear that Hood was sufficiently strong, in veterans, to hold his own against any sudden advance of Sherman, until the militia could again be brought into the field. The game was a nice one, but it won't win.

You can form little idea of the anxiety of the rebel sympathizers here for the success of McClellan. All their hopes are centered in him. They would support him all vote for him if they yet not one of these men has changed his views since 1861, when they were out-and-out rebels, and when they declared they would never accept less than a political union with the Yankees. Is not this significant? Their hearts are bent on yet securing Southern independence, and they hurrah for McClellan as the man. I have it from a well informed source that a petition is being circulated throughout Georgia, asking Governor Brown to call a State Convention, to provide for a return to the Union. My informant heard Mr. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, make the assertion, and I give it for what it is worth. —*Chicago Journal.*

REBEL FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.

Barbarities of Fort Pillow Repeated.

Negroes in Federal Uniforms Butchered.

NASHVILLE, September 26.

Forrest, with his whole force, advanced upon and destroyed the Sulphur Springs trestle work yesterday. Col. Pace, commanding Elk River bridge, evacuated that point at daylight. Forrest took possession this morning. His force is estimated at 7,000 strong, with three batteries. On Saturday, in the fight at Athens 400 men of the 4th and 8th Indiana Cavalry were captured. Forrest is said to have butchered all the negroes captured who were in Federal uniform.

Subscriptions to National Loans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

The subscription to the 7-30 loan, during last two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $1,632,000, and to the 10-40 loan $374,000.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Truce Ended—Hood's Army—Why the Georgia State Militia were Withdrawn—Beckham and the Rebels—Proposed Return of Georgia to the Union.

NASHVILLE, September 21.

The truce in Georgia is to be concluded tomorrow, but I doubt if hostilities will be resumed at once; though Sherman is not in the habit of delaying long when there is anything to do. I have just been in conversation with a gentleman from Atlanta, late a clerk in the ordnance office of the "Army of the Tennessee," and he says that the number of veterans, at this time, in Hood's army, including infantry and artillery, is about 22,000; and that it has been so for a formidable organization.

The Georgia militia, outside of the intrenchments, were worth nothing; were really a detriment to the army; and even while Early's lines were deserting by the score at every favorable opportunity; and when once on the retreat, the whole gang began to disband, and were running away as fast last night as possible for the veterans to check desertions, and in this emergency Gov. Brown issued an order withdrawing the militia from Hood's army. My informant assures me that it was not issued willingly; nor would it have been promulgated at all but for the fact that it became apparent that a fortnight would find them all at home, and the Governor, to cover up the disgrace of such wholesale desertions, and to prevent it from appearing to the North that the army had not sufficient cohesive power to hold it together, made the recall.

Governor Brown knew that if the whole body disbanded themselves, it would become known at the North, and that would injure the prospects of his political friends of the Chicago platform persuasion; and, therefore, he determined to take time by the forelock, and, officially withdrawing them, make it appear that Hood was sufficiently strong, in veterans, to hold his own against any sudden advance of Sherman, until the militia could again be brought into the field. The game was a nice one, but it won't win.

You can form little idea of the anxiety of the rebel sympathizers here for the success of McClellan. All their hopes are centered in him. They would support him all vote for him if they yet not one of these men has changed his views since 1861, when they were out-and-out rebels, and when they declared they would never accept less than a political union with the Yankees. Is not this significant? Their hearts are bent on yet securing Southern independence, and they hurrah for McClellan as the man. I have it from a well informed source that a petition is being circulated throughout Georgia, asking Governor Brown to call a State Convention, to provide for a return to the Union. My informant heard Mr. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta, make the assertion, and I give it for what it is worth. —*Chicago Journal.*

Amusements.

THEATRE.—Mr. McKee Rankin made his first appearance on the Pittsburgh boards last night, in the character of Robert Brierly, which he enacted in a highly creditable manner. He gave the character as it should be rendered, with the dialect, which was a great improvement on the manner in which it has hitherto had. Mr. Rankin gives evidence of being a careful, painstaking actor, and will become quite popular with the patrons of the drama here.

A young man in Louisville, named Boone ran away week before last with his employer's wife; but the lady afterwards "cut" him, and returned penitentially to her husband—minus a sum of stolen money, which Boone took care of

New Route to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The Party Leaves Pittsburgh—Things seen on the Route—Iron, Agriculture and Charming Landscape—The Fat Old Lady her Basket of Eggs and Squalling Baby—Railroad Kings have Hearts —An Artist at the Falls

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

By invitation of Gen. G. W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, a party of editors and Railroad men, left Pittsburgh over their line, at 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th instant, from the Pittsburgh depot on a special car for a trip over this newly completed line on Tuesday morning last.

We started at quarter after five, a. m., traveling on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad to Homewood Station, thence on the New Castle and Beaver Valley road to New Castle, thence on the Pittsburgh and Erie road to Girard, thence on the Lake Shore road to Buffalo, and thence on the New York Central road to Niagara Falls, arriving at that place about 7 p. m., of the same day.

The region of country traversed is replete with commercial interest, abounding in iron, coal, and agricultural products; and the landscape charming beyond description to the dwellers on and among the rugged hills which fringe the valleys and streams.

How goodly and pleasant a thing it is for the busy laborers in this sooty workshop to get out for a few days from its din and bustle, and its whirl over the quiet and cleanly pastures fields, and through the Sabbath-like villages lately waked up by the scream of the locomotive! And how enviably lucky those who can travel thus as the *guests of a soulless Corporation!*

We often hear of the "inside views" of things, of "dead-heads," "chalked hats," &c., &c., but most of us have all our knowledge of such matters by the "hearing of the ear" only. All travelers come practically to the knowledge of this sketch-book of the road, by the polite officers of steamboats and railroad trains: "Step up to the captain's office!"—"show your tickets!"

It is good for the corporations themselves, now and then, to lift the curtain and give an "inside view" to a few credible witnesses, who can tell to the outside world how there is really flesh and blood behind the curtain guiding and governing the vast machinery.

Our own first experience of the matter, after many years of travel at our own expense on outside seats, is exceedingly pleasant. "No admittance, sir; this is a special car," spoken at the door by "our conductor," turned from the same voice, to give forth two distinct, separate and discordant sounds. *To us*, the matter, manner, and the intonations were agreeable, courteous and musical; *to the disappointed applicants* for admission, judging from their looks, they were unpleasant, impolite and inharmonious. We felt no ill will towards the disappointed. Indeed, we commisserated the case of the fat old lady with the basket of eggs and squalling baby, and I hope she got a seat somewhere; but we were merely *guests* and ought not to interfere—and did not!

And then we had familiar chat with the great western and Pittsburgh Division, with Springer Harbaugh, Esq., one of the conclave of Directors, who, with others, constitute a corporation of "Solons," as said, regards no man, and fears not the ordinances of the "City Fathers," making tracks and building piers without law and against law, according to its own good will and pleasure. We are constrained to testify that both these potentates have men's hearts and love little children.

We intended to say nothing about our visit to the "Falls," but we saw one thing which we cannot omit making a note of. We saw a live artist with easel, pencil and paints, standing within four feet of the brink, earnestly engaged on a picture of the scenery. He looked like "a stranger in these parts." Doubtless others were there before us to print from. We took no note and painted no pictures!

And yet we would not discourage others from going to Niagara. There are things to be seen there which have not even yet been painted or described. The facilities afforded by this new route ought to entice thousands to go there from this locality, who have not heretofore thought of such a visit.

FREE PASS.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1864.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Active Military Operations.

VICKSBURG, September 21.

Gen. Dana has commenced active operations in this district. A large cavalry force left last night under Col. Osborn, which will be followed by a heavy force of cavalry into the country. The result will probably be known in about ten days. A negro was shot on the 17th, and two are to be executed on the 25th, for mutiny. Paymasters are paying off the troops here.

Excitement in St. Louis---Markets Lower.

ST. LOUIS, September 25

The decline in gold and calling out of the militia has caused a general excitement. As a consequence, prices of provisions are greatly depressed and unsettled the market. Tobacco heavy, and most grades declined two to four cents. The receipts since January first were thirty-six thousand hhds, which are expected to be increased to forty thousand before the year closes, being double the amount of any previous year. Flour heavy, with a downward tendency. Wheat declined five cents. Corn and Oats unchanged.

Union Meeting in Monongahela City.

Enthusiastic Union Meeting in Monongahela City—Flags and Banners Inscribed with Patriotic Mottoes Waving Flags, Drooping Wreaths, and Bright Banners—Carnations and Fair Union Ladies on Horseback Eloquent Speeches by Hon. Wm. McKennan, of Washington; Mr. Kelley, candidate for Assembly; G. V. Lawrence, candidate for Congress, and Captain Samuel Kerr of Elizabeth—Two Thousand People in Council.

Notwithstanding the scrowling looks of black clouds on Saturday forenoon, a large assemblage of the citizens of Monongahela City, and the surrounding townships, assembled at the Union mass meeting, held there on the afternoon of the 24th instant. The Presbyterian church-yard was decorated with banners, flags, and and evergreens, and seats prepared for the ladies. The speaker's stand was draped with flags, and the prize banner of the Clover Hill Union Club, with the motto—

Union forever;
Disunion—no, never!

occupied a prominent place.

During the forenoon the township delegations arrived, and were escorted to the houses of the citizens, who provided them with dinner. About noon the clouds gave way, and when the sun peered out, the city presented a brilliant appearance with flags, drooping wreaths, and bright banners, while the streets were alive with people, whose enthusiasm culminated in stout cheer as a long cavalcade of young ladies on horseback, with flags and banners dashed along on gaily caparisoned horses to the church-yard.

At one o'clock an organization was effected by the selection of the following officers:—President—Newton Van Voorhis, Fallowfield township. Vice Presidents—John King, Elizabeth, Allegheny Co., Pa.; James M. Rivers, Washington; Henry McDonough, Esq., Somerset township; John Jenkins, Monongahela City; Samuel Hall, Esq., Franklin township; Simeon Jackman, Allen township; Benjamin Crow, Fallowfield township; Sam'l Jones, Rostraver, township; Wm. Kennedy, Union township; William McFarlan, Nor. Oughan township, Secretaries—Capt. Wm. H. Wilson, Monongahela City; Capt. Chill Hazard, Monongahela City; Lieut. S. B. Beatley, Carroll township.

Hon. Wm. McKennan, of Washington, Pa., first addressed the meeting. He reviewed the Chicago platform and platform of Democratic speech, and discussed the question of "How can we secure peace by its adoption?" in the most able manner. He said that the platform characterizes all the efforts of that gentleman. He spoke of the time that would be consumed in effecting the terms of an armistice; of the time against the meeting of Congress, and the interminable discussion that must follow, first on the right of Secession; second on Slavery; a question which, like Banquo's ghost, "will not down at any bidding;" third, on the disposition of the National and Confederate debts, and during the time taken up in the adjustment of these and other points, the Democratic convention, if the South did not agree—as she assuredly would not, the South having taken a stand from which she could not recede—would build an iron-clad navy, which would sweep our commerce from the sea. In fact we would be at war with the whole world. Mr. McKennan showed the influences under which the Chicago platform was framed, and asked if any man could support it who was not a Copperhead in heart and spirit, Vallandigham, Cox, Seymour, Wickliffe, Harris, Long, Pendleton and others, could anything be expected than sympathy with the South. He referred to McClellan's record of each one, he repeated the question, And yet at the tail end of their platform they endorse the action of the Democratic party that they have not only sympathized with and fed the soldier, and that when they go to the polls as they did at the special election, they vote to place him on an equal with penitentiary convicts.

Mr. Kelly, candidate on the Union ticket for Assembly, had been a life-long Democrat, and was elected in the administration of one of the Democratic party, but thank God it was not the new school of Democracy; that of Jefferson and Monroe, and not of Vallandigham and Seymour. He was to be a better Democrat than ever. He then read a telegram announcing the late victory of Sheridan, and said Sheridan was one of the men of whom he said we were sending to the South, and that such peace meetings as She

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh. Photographs of every size and style, ambrotypes, popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a new and convenient stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed. se 24 mo&tf&w

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, of Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Indiana.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM, H. NICHOLSON.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, CAMPBELL HOUSTON, COLWELL, ALFRED MARKS, CHARLES MCKEE, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HUGH B. HAMILTON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. ALTMAN.
County Commissioners—M. RUSSELL FLEMING.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—ROBERT LEMON.

Take Not Too Much for Granted.

Union men have good reason to be very confident, for the signs of the times are unmistakable. There is, however, positive danger in this very state of things, for it is liable to produce carelessness, a letting up of exertion, a think it is all done, and idleness just at the time when opponents are doing their best and utmost, stealing the march on us. Everybody sees the way is to work right on, just as this case was a doubtful one. We believe in no way so effectual as the spreading of well selected documentary evidence before the people. Let the case to be decided, as it is, be stated in a nut-shell. It is a question of Union or no Union, put down thoroughly, and with as few words as the case requires, and it can be more readily disposed of. That is all there is to it. The Union party is for it, and the Democratic party stands on the platform of "immediate cessation of hostilities," and compromises with the rebel leaders and slavery, so that both will stand as they stood before the Rebellion. That is the plain issue. Need we stop to discuss with men not forestalled? No one can be induced to action by devotion to party principles more than that which enabled DAVIS & CO. to lead the Southern people into rebellion?

Nevertheless [illegible] time and current study, but it is stated, setting forth the issue, and showing the people that the question is one for the Union, honor or dishonor, permanent peace or interminable war. This is the theme, and in speeches and [illegible] ulated, it should not for a moment be lost sight of. Let not the [illegible] much confidence that it be [illegible] creased down to the closing of the polls.

Cheaper Prices.

Trade and commerce of every kind begins to manifest decided sensitiveness in sympathies with gold in the downward flight. So far as the general public are concerned, cheaper prices have not as yet come to be much realized, but the signs of many indications that the great change is surely coming. The general calmness of the public itself so fully as to render it supreme ly necessary that we have

REMARKABLE man, that SHERIDAN, considering how young he is. Having brought his guns to bear on the rebels, he smashed them, knocked the gold market into a cocked hat, and utterly routed McCLELLAN's political prospects. Few men have succeeded so well in doing two things at once.

SHERIDAN proves to be as much of King in financial circles as he is the fighter of rebels; for under his [illegible] has come down somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred per cent.

IT was suggested, at one time, that the rebels, when defeated, might cross the frontier and enter the service of Mexico, on one side or the other. Certain, it is reported, has come over to our side, and it would be an admirable exchange if a few regiments of rebels would go to Mexico.

THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.—Captain Dennison, son of ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, now in Washington, says his father will not accept the Postmaster Generalship, or any other Cabinet office, and that he will only labor to bring about a speedy conclusion of the war and a restoration of the finances of the country.

Many of the Democratic newspapers speak of the Union soldiers being "Lincoln's hirelings." Is this not a reflection upon Gen. McClellan, who draws the salary of a Major-General

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, September 10, 1864.

Editor of Commercial:

I have served three years in the Army of the Potomac; was honorably discharged last July. I am not a property holder, and my annual salary does not exceed $600.

Now, will you please inform me through the columns of your valuable "Daily" what taxes I will have to pay before I am allowed to vote?

McClellan's letter supporting Woodward in the late Gubernatorial contest, wherein he expressed himself opposed to the disfranchisement of soldiers, has satisfied me in regard to him.

Without inquiring any further, I determined to deposit my vote for "Honest Old Abe," in the coming election. Being afraid that my vote will be contested at the polls by the Copperhead party, I wish you to inform me on the subject. ANTI COPPERHEAD.

[It will be necessary to be assessed, and to pay either County or State tax, and this will answer all the requirements as to taxes. If within two years of the day of election this has been done, nothing more is necessary.]—ED. COMMERCIAL.

What Soldiers Require to do in Order to Vote.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Horace Greeley on the American Conflict—Peterson's New Cook Book—Effects of Science—The Haunted Tower—The Atlantic Monthly—Pugh's Political Map of Pennsylvania—Waverly Magazine.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

The volume given to the public under the above title is [illegible] of the finest and most accomplished products of the war [illegible] A History of the great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860–61. Its causes, incidents and results: Intended to exhibit especially its moral and political significance, and the progress of American institutions respecting Human Slavery, from 1776 to the close of the War for the Union. By [illegible] Greeley. [illegible] Greeley has done right, here was a man in the country who could [illegible] author through his [illegible] these very features of American history [illegible] and we doubt if we have in our [illegible] as another man to have covered [illegible] political, and the people [illegible] confidence. Regardless of party, [illegible] Greeley has, for a series of years, [illegible] authority through his [illegible] [illegible] the events which [illegible] [illegible] before us presents the same evidences of [illegible] impartiality in the rendering of facts [illegible] the annual named. The author does not [illegible] have approached his work [illegible] [illegible] and interested readers we [illegible] [illegible] suggestive the mission of the historian. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

About Straw Bonnets.

Harper's Magazine for October, has an interesting article on the manufacture of Straw Bonnets and Hats. Straw bonnets and hats, were originally made in Italy. The Italian, or as they are commonly called, the "Leghorn" hats, are made of young straws from a species of bearded wheat, which is grown expressly for the hat manufacturer. The making of these hats, gives employment to large numbers of the Italian peasantry. The Italian hat was introduced into England a little more than a hundred years ago. This hat consisted of an enormous circular brim, with a central skull cap of the same material. The inconvenience of such a hat was soon obviated, by fastening down the sides, and thus forming the so called "Gipsey hat." Various unsuccessful attempts were made to modify the ugliness of this form of hat, and no radical change took place until about the year 1790, when the hinder part of the brim, growing troublesome, some women of fashion in a fit of spleen cut it off. Thus a second advance towards the modern bonnets, was made. After this numerous new shapes of bonnets began to appear. From all these, the legitimate bonnet became out triumphant, and notwithstanding its protean character, the variations in size and shape, have retained the same essential characteristics ever since.

The first straw bonnet manufactured in this country was in 1798, by Miss Betsey Metcalf, of Providence, Rhode Island, now Mrs. Baker, of Dedham, Mass. She saw an imported Dunstable bonnet in a shop in Providence and like her sisters of the present day (for where is the woman that is not actuated by a like motive, not?) earnestly longing for one like it, she attempted an imitation. Taking some oat stubble from a field where her father's laborers had been reaping, she split the straws with her thumb nails and bonnet her first attempt at plaiting. After several failures she succeeded in imitating the kind of the admired article in the shop, and in braiding herself a bonnet. She was then but twelve years of age. Oh! Mrs. Betsey Baker, under what a load of obligations do the youthful ingenuity placed our wives and sisters.

"A fac-simile of Mrs. Baker's first bonnet is preserved in the rooms of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry."

We can readily fancy the excitement that bonnet made among the friends of Betsey Metcalf's family; the eagerness with which mothers and daughters handled the straws, in striving to imitate her plaiting.

The art was rapidly develope.—Miss Metcalf was generally engaged to teach her friends, and they, in their turn, instructed their friends, and soon straw braiding became the crochet-work of the day; so much so that some pious souls began to look upon it as a great evil as it pandered to the vanity of the women." In 1825 a Dr. Stanley wrote an "Essay for the manufacture of straw bonnets," in which he laid all kinds of evil results at the door of straw braids. But, notwithstanding his efforts to the contrary, the manufacture of braids and bonnets rapidly increased, until now large establishments exist for their manufacture, mostly confined, however, to South-eastern Massachusetts, aside from two in Connecticut, and one or three in New York city.

A dozen towns in southeastern Massachusetts rely upon the bonnet factories for their principle means of support. Twelve thousand persons are employed by them, and they send away annually nearly eight millions of bonnets and hats; the Union straw works, which were established by the Messrs. Crane, B. F. Carpenter, in 1833, at Foxborough, Mass., are the largest of the kind in this country, or Europe. The value of its goods annually manufactured is ten million dollars. The plaiting and sewing is mostly done by families, in their own homes, while the preparation of the straw and the finishing up of the bonnets and hats is done at the factories.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
Agents, No. 77 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
se29

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 108 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANTER'S NOISELESS FAMILY PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These "Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. sep15-lyr

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot.
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-ly.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office).
au24-ly

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 841 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Lead, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec8-lyr

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the firms of Reis, Richards & Berger, Reis, Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Reis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interest of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and style of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-3m-S-s-w

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
363 Broadway.
Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,
All paid in,
10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, | GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR., | SOLOMON L. HILL,
GEO. A. WICKS, | C. MINGESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON | J. C. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy26-tu&w3m

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
jan31-y-o-d No. 67 Fourth street.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 2d, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS (to be endorsed "Proposals for Metallic Letters,") will be received at this office, up to FRIDAY, 16th, September 20th, 1864, for the following articles of supplies, to be delivered at State Arsenal, Harrisburg, free of all charges for boxes, freight, cartage, &c.:
5,000 Metallic Letters, Roman, P 5 inch size.
5,000 do. do. do. 3 do.
5,000 do. do. do. 2 do.
To conform in quality to the letters furnished to the United states, and put up in paper boxes of 200 each, labelled on each with quantity and letter in box.
The same to be inspected as provided for by Act of Assembly, and all to be delivered in twenty days from the time of award to the successful bidder.
Two good sureties for the faithful performance of contract will be required; names to be given in the proposal, and the right is reserved to reject any bid deemed for the interest of the State to do so.
JAMES MACFARLAND,
Quartermaster General of Penna.
sep9-9t

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
AUTHENTIC
Why do you suffer pain, when for $5 Dr. Scott will insert a full set of Teeth on Vulcanite, which for durability and beauty of appearance, are unsurpassed by any other mode of insertion. Dr. Scott has had many years experience in dentistry, and devotes himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection in which is secured. It is true I am enabled to supply a style of work, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
Artificial Teeth on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, Sound and Regular Gums, Gold and Silver, at proportionate rates.
Dr. SCOTT has charge of the Operating Department of Dr. WILSON'S office, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain. A perfectly safe and pleasant process, without loss or use of chloroform. au26

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
Lessee and Manager.....A. M'KNIGHT SMITH
Stage Manager.....J. RAYNOR DION
Acting Manager.....JOHN A. STEVENS
Treasurer.....JOHN H. HAMMOND
Second appearance of the celebrated Artiste,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP
who will appear as ROSINA in the Opera of the Barber of Seville, on THIS EVENING, Sept. 27th, 1864, with a powerful and wonderful moral sensation drama entitled
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.....Mr. Wm. Davidge
Robert Brierly.....Miss Emma Taylor
Daniel Dyson.....Mr. Frank Drew
Mr. Shaw.....J. Worthington
Green Jones.....Mr. Geo. Parkhurst
Mr. Green.....F. Chippendale
Mary Brierly.....Mrs. Dickson
Sam Whimsby.....Mrs. Dickson
The entire Company will appear.

FRED. AIS'S EXHIBITION
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS.
And a Great Array of Talent.
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon
MELODEON.

LAKE & Co.'s
MAMMOTH SHOW
Will exhibit at Allegheny, on MONDAY, Sept. 26, and Pittsburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Location—Fast Liberty and Spring streets, Pittsburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
Location—McClure street, Allegheny, Monday, Sept. 26.
Performances Day and Evening.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under ten years of age.....25 cents.

MASONIC HALL,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing Monday, September 26th.
Return of the Favorites
SAM. SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,
Reinforced and Burlesque Opera Troupe
HEROES OF A HEMISPHERE,
THE GREAT IRON CLADS.
Will appear as above, introducing an entire new programme not yet copied by their many imitations. Remember the date, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock. SAM. SHARPLEY, Manager.
FRANK CELLEY, Agent. se16-2w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in any part of the city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I am the only bill poster in the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of Ontario Alley.

CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF A. M. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of Fall and WINTER GOODS, consisting of Fancy and Staple Cassimeres, Beaver and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
88 WOOD, 88 EAST,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability.
BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF the Patrons to their Stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found in the market. Gentlemen wishing a Suit, Coat, Pants, Vest, or Overcoat, will please call and examine our Goods and Prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.
my27

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 39 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my26

BOOTS AND SHOES.
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS,
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
No. 84 Market street.

SUMMER RESORTS.
THE
NATIONAL HOUSE,
TENTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of visitors. Pleasant rooms, and
Pleasant cars be accessible at all hours, thus making the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy in the market affords. It is easy of access by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKeesport, September, 1863.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN COMMISSION
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
Office, No. 125 WATER street, under Monongahela House.
Refers to J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Pittsburgh manufacturers.
Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
sep22-1y

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
No. 3 Exchange Place, Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1864.
ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company will meet at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Trustees of said Company, to serve for the term of three years, and also Trustees to serve for the term of one year, to fill vacancies. The polls will close at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, 1864, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 2 o'clock, p. m.
JAS. M. CHRISTY,
sep12-2w Treasurer.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received by the National Banks, Banking Houses and Trust Companies authorized to receive subscriptions to the
SIX PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,
Convertible into
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of SEVEN-THIRTY HUNDREDTHS of one cent per day, or THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, on one hundred dollars, principal and interest convertible into gold at the pleasure of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. twenty year gold bonds, payable not less than THREE nor more than FIVE years from date, at the option of the holder.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. twenty year gold bonds, payable not less than THREE nor more than FIVE years from date, at the option of the holder.
Parties depositing twenty-five dollars and upwards for those notes may rely upon their being promptly delivered, on receipt of the deposit, by the Commissioner of the Loan, or the Depositary.
In making deposits parties must pay the interest accrued from the day they purchase to the time that may be selected for delivering the notes.
Parties depositing twenty-five dollars and upwards will be entitled to receive the notes of denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, as they may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, as they may elect.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY, bearing a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank, banker or capitalist, in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country. It is worth more than anything better, for its own value and that of the security it gives. Under the law of February 25, 1863, the Government receives the notes of the National Banks at par for all dues except duties on imports, and for the war the premium on all specie and U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. Hence the National Bank notes were at a premium of 20 per cent. above specie, and equivalent to that amount in all the great money centres of the country. Under the present law, the National Bank notes are a legal tender, and must be received at par for all dues except duties on imports, and for the war the premium on all specie and U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. Hence the National Bank notes were at a premium of 20 per cent. above specie, and equivalent to that amount in all the great money centres of the country.
But aside from all this, the Government has enumerated special advantages to the holders of these notes, exempting them from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth 3 per cent. per annum, making such bonds worth 106 in the market, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
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The Secretary of the Treasury has also issued a circular, stating that the notes will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries of the United States, at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and by the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa